IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend Page 12, line 6 as follows:

Fig. 5 is a top view of the present invention, showing the cushion member of the gface mask removed;

Please amend Page 14, line 3 to Page 16 line 5 as follows:

Figures 1-9 shows a first embodiment of a dental anesthesia device that includes a mask having an integrated eye protector 10 that includes an anesthesia mask 12, an elbow tube 16, a gas line 18, an eye mask 22, and a strap 26. The elbow tube 16 is coupled to an air tube fitting port 36 of the anesthesia mask 12. The gas line 18 is coupled at one end to the elbow tube 16 and, during use, is coupled at its other end to a gas outlet line of an anesthesia machine 52 (Fig. 8). The eye mask 22, shown as a sheet-like component, is coupled to the device 10 to provide eye protection for the patient. The strap 26 is coupled to the device 10 to hold the device 10 securely to the head of a patient during a procedure. Fig. 8 depicts the use of an endless elastic band type strap 68 that is coupled to the mask 12 by coupling the strap 68 to posts that extend outwardly from the front of the mask. First alternate embodiment strap 26 (which is the preferred strap) is probably best understood with reference to Figs. 15 and 16. The anesthesia mask 12 is preferably an anesthesia mask similar to those currently manufactured by King Systems Corporation, and that can be viewed at King Systems' website at www.kingsystems.com. Unlike normal anesthesia face masks used in connection with a patient, the anesthesia face mask used in connection with the present invention is preferably a size 1

(neo-natal) or a size 2 (small pediatric) face mask. For normal, surgical procedures, size 1 and size 2 face masks are sized to cover the nose and mouth of neonatal or very young pediatric patients. However, the use of a neonatal or small pediatric sized face mask on an adult or older child patient only covers the nose of the patient. This ability of the anesthesia mask 12 to cover only the nose of the patient is valuable in a dental setting, since it leaves the mouth unobstructed, thus permitting the dentist to perform his procedure on the gums, teeth and/or mouth cavity of the patient. The anesthesia mask 12 can also be scented with a pleasant scent to reduce the stress of the patient while the mask is in use, and to make the experience generally more pleasant for the patient. Among the scenting materials that can be used to impart this pleasant scent, are scenting materials chosen from a group of scenting materials including fruit scented scenting materials, candy scented scenting materials, flower scented scenting materials, spice scented scenting materials, potpourri scented scenting materials, perfume scented scenting material, gum scented scenting materials, food scented scenting material, and plant scented scenting materials.

As best shown in Figs. 3, 6, 7, 8, and 11, the anesthesia face mask 12 includes a tear-drop shaped frusto-conical crown member 32 having a lower edge to which is attached a lower circumferential cushion 34 to form a gas containment dome over the patient's nose. The lower circumferential cushion 34 generally comprises a hollow, tube-like bladder that preferably has a grooved surface 35 to help engage the circumferential cushion 34 with the skin of the patient it is pressed against. The hollow tube-like bladder of the lower circumferential cushion 34 can be filled with a gas, such as air. The bladder of the lower circumferential cushion 34 contains a supply of gas, so that it appears to be fully "inflated". Nonetheless, the gas pressure within the bladder is sufficiently low so as to allow the bladder to be easily conformed to the shape of the

patient's face and to fit comfortably. To help the practitioner achieve the desired pressure, an air inflation valve 37 is provided that enables the practitioner to vary the air pressure within the bladder of the lower circumferential cushion 34. The frusto-conical crown member 32 includes a generally cylindrical air tube fitting port 36 that is formed at, and extends outwardly from the peak of the crown member 32. The frusto-conical crown member 32 also includes a right tab 82 and a left tab 84 located on the rights and left sides of the air tube fitting port 36 to position the eye shield 22.

As best shown in Figs. 1and 8, tabs 82, 84 can also serve as posts to which a strap 88 is anchored. The air tube fitting 36 has a diameter that is designed and sized to accept standard fittings of the type normally used for connection with an anesthesia mask. An elbow tube 16 (see Figs 5 and 6) is insertable into the air tube fitting port 36. The elbow tube 16 includes a patient end 40 that is designed and sized to interiorly receive the air tube fitting port 36 of the anesthesia mask 12; and a machine end 42 that is designed to be matingly integrally received by a patient end 44 of a gas transport tube 18.

Please amend Page 18, lines 10-17 as follows:

The eye shield member 22 shown in Figs 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 of the drawings comprises a generally thin, sheet like member that is preferably made from a transparent, clear or tinted sheet of material. If desired, the sheet can be heat stamped or formed to have a three-dimensional curvature. Alternately, the sheet can be thin, flexible and generally planar. The eye piece member 22 includes a right lower lobe portion 58 that rests against the patient's cheekbone below her right eye; and a left lower lobe portion 60 that rests against the patient's cheekbone

below her left eye. An upper curvilinear, three segment edge 62 is formed at the top of the eye piece 22 to rest against the patient's forehead, adjacent to her eyebrows, as best shown in Figs. 8 and 9.

Please amend Page 26, line 21 through Page 27, line 7 as follows:

The connection between the first and second intermediate lines 160, 164 of the inspiratory gas line 120 and the anesthesia mask 112 also allows the inspiratory gas line 120 to secure the device 110 to the patient and to hold the eye shield 22 against the face of the patient as shown in Fig 7B ~~Figs. 8B and 9B~~. The device 110 is attached to the patient by placing the anesthesia mask 112 over the nose of the patient and the intermediate lines 160, 164 over the eye shield 22 and on opposite sides of the patient's head. The slide member 162 of the inspiratory gas line 120 is then slid along the first and second intermediate lines 160, 164 such that the inspiratory gas line 120 holds the anesthesia mask 112 against the face of the patient surrounding the nose area, and holds the eye shield 22 against the face of the patient protecting the eyes.